

Annual Water Quality Report

Fayette County Water System

P.O. Box 190, 245 McDonough Road, Fayetteville, Georgia 30214 - 770-461-1146

This report includes data collected between January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2003

Source of Water

Fayette County Water System gets its water from several sources. The surface water sources are: Lake Kedron, Lake Peachtree, Lake Horton, Line Creek, Starr's Millpond and the Flint River. The well water sources are all in the crystalline aquifer. The purchase water sources are City of Atlanta, City of Fayetteville and Clayton County Water Authority.

Treatment Process

Alum and lime are added to the water taken from the surface water sources to cause the finely divided mud particles to clump together so that the mud and other particles will settle to the bottom of the settling tanks by gravity.

The clear water is filtered and disinfected with chlorine to make the water biologically safe. The pH is adjusted by adding lime and phosphate to make the water non-corrosive, and fluoride is added to prevent dental cavities.

The water from the wells is treated with chlorine and phosphate. Fluoride is added.

Important Information About the Safety of Your Drinking Water

We are pleased to report to you that the drinking water supplied by the Fayette County Water System is safe. The table inside shows that the drinking water in Fayette County gets an excellent report when compared to health standards.

As health scientists learn more about our environment and the effect of substances in the environment on human health, new standards will continue to be set for drinking water. The Fayette County Water System continues to add new technology in order to be able to meet future standards.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some substances. All water sources, including lakes such as ours, are fed by water that passes over the surface of the land or through the ground. The water dissolves naturally occurring minerals and materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Substances that may be present in source water:

- Biological - may come from human, agricultural, or wildlife sources.
- Inorganic - can be natural, from storm run-off, or from industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.
- Pesticides and herbicides - may come from agriculture, storm run-off or residential use.
- Organic chemicals - may come from industrial or domestic processes, storm run-off, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials - can be naturally occurring or the result of mining or other human activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems.

Drinking Water Analysis

Fayette County Water System performed more than 6,840 tests during the past year on your drinking water to assess its safety. Tests have been made on more than 160 water quality parameters

Regulated substances

Substances tested and detected	Unit	Goal MCLG	Maximum allowed MCL	Amount detected	Is it safe? (Does it meet standards?)	Probable source
Copper	ppm	1,300	AL=1,300	.0031 mg/l	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (a)	ppm	4	4	1.4 mg/l	YES	Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Lead	ppb	0	AL=15	2.5 mg/l	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	ppm	10	10	.64 mg/l	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	1.0 NTU	YES	Soil runoff.
Trihalomethanes, total	ppb	0	80	Crosstown 67 S. Fayette 78 Wbend 18(c)	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform	%	0	5% (d)	1 sample out of over 1200. Followup sample showed no bacteria.	YES	Bacteria naturally present in the environment; used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

The Fayette County Water System failed to complete the monitoring and reporting requirements for total organic carbon or TOC, (a disinfection byproduct precursor) for the compliance month of October 2002. This failure to monitor and report the required parameters for this compliance period resulted in one individual monitoring and reporting violation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period of October 2002, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for total organic carbon (TOC) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

There is nothing that you need to do at this time. This violation does not pose a threat to the quality of the water supplied. Residents should not be alarmed and do not need to seek alternative water supplies. The Water System is taking corrective actions to insure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be maintained.

The Water System is now able to test TOC levels daily. The monthly samples now are hand delivered to the State lab and to an independent testing lab. The percent removal for TOC levels has met State standards for each month since October 2002.

The presence of contaminants (substances) does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effect can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agencies Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
 Additional Information Sources: Web sites about water quality: <http://www.epa.gov/ow> <http://www.awwa.org>
<http://www.dnr.state.ga.us/epd> <http://www.amwa-water.org>

Notice to Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised people (such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some older adults and infants) may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA and the Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791**.

How to read the report

WORD, ACRONYM, SYMBOL, or note	DEFINITION
AL	Action Level means the concentration of a substance that triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level or Maximum Allowed is the highest amount of a substance (contaminant) allowed in drinking water by EPA.
MCLG	Maximum contaminant level goal or Goal is the ideal goal below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Highest levels are reported to determine compliance. Some are individual readings. Others that are running averages are noted.
Ml	Milliliter or one-thousandth of a liter. One liter = slightly more than a quart.
NA	Not applicable
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units
ppm	parts per million means 1 part per 1,000,000 (same as milligram per liter) and corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years, or 1 penny in \$10,000.
ppb	Parts per billion means 1 part per 1,000,000,000 (same as micrograms per liter) and corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years or 1 penny in \$10,000,000.
TT	Treatment technique means a required treatment technique or process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
(a)	Fluoride is added in treatment to bring the natural level to the EPA optimum of 1 part per million (see definition of ppm).
(b)	Water from the treatment plant does not contain lead and copper. However under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the tap. Tap tests show that where a customer may have lead pipes or lead-soldered copper pipes, the water is not corrosive. This means the amount of lead and copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels.
(c)	This level is based on a system-wide, 4 quarter running average of several samples, as required by EPA testing protocol.
(d)	From 76 to 117 samples are tested each month. No more than 5% can be positive for total Coliform.
<	Less than.
>	Greater than.

BLENDING OF THE WATER SUPPLY

Supplier	Gallons	Percent
City of Atlanta	99,890,970	3%
Fayetteville	1,412,000	0%
Clayton County	0	0%
Wells (4)	49,474,661	2%
Water Plants (2)	2,981,726,000	95%
Total	3,132,503,631	100%

Copies of the City of Atlanta, City of Fayetteville and Clayton County Water Authority's report are available upon request.

ABOUT FAYETTE COUNTY WATER SYSTEM

The Fayette County Water System (#1130001) is operated as an enterprise fund by the Fayette County Board of Commissioners. The revenue generated by the Water System from water payments and meter charges is used to operate the Water System on a daily basis to ensure safe and adequate drinking water for Fayette County customers. The Board has appointed a Water Committee to review and make recommendations concerning the Water System. The Water Committee meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at 8:00 A.M. at 245 McDonough Road, Fayetteville. Approval of the budget, projects and operations of the Water System is by the Board of Commissioners at their regularly scheduled meetings, which are on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 7:00 P.M., and the first Wednesday at 3:30 P.M.

The Water System currently has 60 employees managed by the Director and a staff of assistants. State certified operators perform a variety of laboratory tests to ensure the safety of our drinking water. The Distribution team maintains and repairs a variety of different size water lines in the County. They also install new services and run water line extensions as necessary. The administrative office handles all customer related issues such as payment collection, processing and mailing bills to our more than 25,000 customers, answering customer questions and complaints, handling payments and tracking construction projects. Meter reading and billing are done monthly.

The Water System purchased water from the City of Atlanta and Fayetteville in 2003. Copies of their Consumer Confidence Report will be available at the Water System office for public information.

The Water System operates three reservoirs that are open to the public. Lake Kedron is in Peachtree City, Starr's Millpond is on Highway 85 South of Fayetteville and Lake Horton is in South Fayette County. All three are open year round, 6:30 a.m until 6:30 p.m EST or 6:30 a.m. until 8:30 p.m. DST. Sailboats, row boats and canoes are allowed. Only electric motors are allowed. Fishing license is required and all Georgia Fish and Game rules apply. Docks and boat ramps are available at Lake Kedron and Lake Horton. There are two miles of scenic walking trails at Lake Horton.

The Water System has an odd/even watering restriction program. If the last number of your address is even, then outside watering is permitted on even numbered calendar days. If the last number of your address is odd, then outside watering is permitted on odd numbered calendar days.

The Water System is preparing for the future. The six million gallon a day South Fayette Water Treatment Plant opened on July 17, 2001. This water plant will eventually produce 18 million gallons of water a day. An additional two million gallon water tank at Ellis Road was completed. The Water System has acquired two additional water tank sites. The property for the future Lake McIntosh has been purchased. A 404 permit application is being prepared for the approval to construct the reservoir.

The Water System has additional information available on the Web at <http://admin.co.fayette.ga.us/government/water/water.htm> If you have questions about this Consumer Confidence Report, you can call Tony Parrott at 770-461-1146 ext 6101 or Customer Service at 770-461-1146 ext. 6450.